

VLR 6-18-3
NRHP 10-22-3
NHL 2/17/6

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-4018

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield H.D. at Pamplin Historical Park
Dinwiddie County, Virginia

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

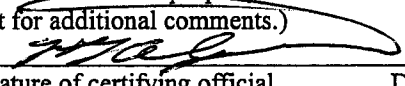
other names/site number Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District at Pamplin Historical Park;
Pamplin Historical Park; VDHR File Number: 026-5013 _____

2. Location

street & number 6125 Boydton Plank Road, 6619 Duncan Road _____ not for publication N/A
city or town Petersburg _____ Vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Dinwiddie code 053 Zip 23803

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official _____

Date 9/4/03

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the
National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	<u>18</u> buildings
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>48</u>	<u>8</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>62</u>	<u>27</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE	Sub: Battle Site
	Fortification
	Military Facility
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
	Secondary Structure
FUNERARY	Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION & CULTURE	Sub: Museum
LANDSCAPE	Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
COLONIAL: Georgian

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Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE _____

roof WOOD; METAL: TIN; ASPHALT _____

walls WOOD; BRICK; STONE _____

other BRICK; WOOD; STONE: GRANITE _____

fortifications: EARTHEN CONSTRUCTIONS _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY _____
ARCHITECTURE _____
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC NON-ABORIGINAL _____

Period of Significance 1750-1865 _____

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Significant Dates September 30-October 2, 1864

March 25, 1865 _____

April 2, 1865 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American _____

Architect/Builder C.S. Army _____

Unknown _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __ 415 __ acres _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 281225 4119000 2 18 281340 4117800

3 18 280175 4116660 4 18 279375 4117805

X See continuation sheet.

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jill Pascoe Collections and Cultural Resources Specialist
Organization: Pamplin Historical Park date 2/10/2003
street & number: 6125 Boydton Plank Road telephone (804) 861-2408
city or town Petersburg state VA zip code 23803

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Pamplin Foundation
street & number 805 SW Broadway, Suite 2400 telephone (503)248-1133
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97205

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District
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Section _1 and 2_ Page __1__

1. Name of Property

VDHR 26-162; VDHR 26-95; VDHR 26-5001; VDHR 26-163; VDHR 123-6026; VDHR 26-5007

2. Location

6411 Duncan Road, 6501 Duncan Road, 6507 Duncan Road, 6513 Duncan Road, 6523 Duncan Road, 6610 Duncan Road, 6915 Duncan Road, and 25402 Hofheimer Way.

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7. Summary Description

Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District at Pamplin Historical Park (Pamplin Historical Park) is a 415-acre historic district located in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. The property was the site during the American Civil War of the Union army's breakthrough of the Confederate defenses of Petersburg on April 2, 1865. In the six months prior to that battle, Confederate troops occupying the property had constructed earthwork fortifications through what is now the park. Pamplin Historical Park preserves and interprets the battlefield, the Confederate entrenchments, four historic structures, eight other archaeological sites, and eighteen non-contributing buildings. Tudor Hall, the Boisseau family farm, dates to 1812. It was originally a two-and-a-half story, four-bay, wood-frame residence on a raised brick basement. It was constructed with Georgian/Federal-style characteristics and was renovated and expanded using Greek Revival style elements in the 1850s. The Banks House was constructed in three stages between 1750 and 1810 and is generally Georgian-transitional in style, and is an example of an evolved house. Its kitchen/slave quarter was built about 1840 or 1850 and is a duplex on either side of a shared chimney. The Hart House is a Gothic Revival cottage constructed in the 1860s. The archaeological sites are generally features created by the soldiers. The noncontributing buildings are generally those constructed by Pamplin Historical Park for museum use or to replicate historic outbuildings.

Detailed Description

Pamplin Historical Park is located on Boydton Plank Road (U.S. Highway 1) in northeastern Dinwiddie County near the city of Petersburg. The area is in the uplands near the heads of Rohoic Creek, which drains into the Appomattox River, and Arthur's Swamp, which drains into the Nottoway River. Soils in the park consist of sand and sandy loam. Much of the site is forested with mixed hardwoods and pines. Surrounding properties are primarily residential, with some undeveloped land. Pamplin Historical Park preserves and interprets a Civil War battlefield that saw three battles as part of the Petersburg Campaign in 1864 and 1865, original earthwork fortifications and other defensive structures constructed by Confederate soldiers, four historic structures (three houses and a slave quarter), and several archaeological resources.

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List of Resources – Resources are grouped as they are found on site and are numbered as they are on the large map that accompanies this nomination:

1. Tudor Hall; Boisseau Farm (44DW284, VDHR 26-162, VDHR 26-95) 6610 Duncan Road
Contributing Building
2. Boisseau Family Cemetery/Tudor Hall Site (44DW284) Contributing Site
3. 44DW207 Contributing Site
4. Tudor Hall well Contributing Structure
5. Tudor Hall lane Contributing Structure
6. Tudor Hall reconstructed outbuildings **(3) Non-Contributing Buildings**
7. Water Pump Non-Contributing Structure
8. Field Quarters **(2) Non-Contributing Buildings**
9. Reproduction Corncrib **Non-contributing Structure**
10. Reproduction Chicken Coop **Non-Contributing Structure**
11. Banks House; Wakefield, Lanier House (VDHR 26-5001) 25402 Hofheimer Way
Contributing Building
12. Banks House Kitchen/Slave Quarter Contributing Building
13. Banks House well Contributing Structure
14. Smokehouse **Non-Contributing Building**
15. Hart House; Carr House; 6915 Duncan Road (VDHR 26-163) Contributing Building
16. Hart House wells (3) Contributing Structures
17. Hart Farm lane Contributing Structure
18. 44DW205 Contributing Site
19. Six-Gun Battery (44DW206) Contributing Site
20. Harmon House Site; Harmon Red House; Red House (44DW211) Contributing Site
21. Battlefield (VDHR 123-6026, VDHR 26-5007) Contributing Site
22. Confederate earthworks (44DW200) Contributing Structure
23. Reproduction earthworks **Non-Contributing Structure**
24. Confederate military dams (2) Contributing Structures
25. Confederate rifle pits (38) Contributing structures
26. Site of Confederate winter huts of McGowan's Brigade (44DW201) Contributing Site

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27. Replica Winter Huts (3) **Non-Contributing Buildings**

28. Battlefield Center 6523 Duncan Road **Non-Contributing Building**

29. Education Pavilion **Non-Contributing Structure**

30. National Museum of the Civil War Soldier; 6125 Boydton Plank Road **Non-Contributing Building**

31. Interpretive equipment shed **Non-Contributing Building**

32. Gazebo **Non-Contributing Structure**

33. Sculpture outside the NMCWS **Non-Contributing Object**

34. 44DW283 Contributing Site

35. Operations Building 6411 Duncan Road **Non-Contributing Building**

36. Pole Barn **Non-Contributing Structure**

37. 44DW210 Contributing Site

38. Park Administrative Headquarters, Procise House, 6619 Duncan Road **Non-Contributing Building**

39. Powder Magazine **Non-Contributing Building**

40. Old Logging Roadway **Non-Contributing Structure**

41. Residences at 6507 and 6513 Duncan Road (2) **Non-Contributing Buildings**

42. Gerow Ruritan Club House; VDHR 26-262 6501 Duncan Road **Non-Contributing Building**

43. 44DW209 Contributing Site

Detailed Descriptions of Resources

Tudor Hall Plantation
(Photographs 1 & 2)

Tudor Hall was constructed in 1812 on high ground near the stream known as Arthur's Swamp. The house faced north toward a road known as "Lew Jones Road" and "Courthouse Road" which later became the Petersburg and Boydton Plank Road (now U. S. Highway 1). At an as yet unknown date, a farm lane called Duncan's (later Duncan) Road was built through the property to the east of Tudor Hall. This road was probably constructed in stages and eventually

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connected surrounding farms to the Squirrel Level and Vaughan roads south of the house. All of these roads were used to roll the large hogsheads of tobacco from the fields to the warehouses in Petersburg.¹

The house was originally constructed as a two-and-a-half story, four-bay, wood-frame residence constructed on a raised brick basement. This two-room, hall-and-parlor plan was a traditional form popular in Dinwiddie County during the latter part of the 1700s and the early part of the 1800s. Two mantels that embellish the first-floor fireplaces at Tudor Hall exhibit transitional Georgian/Federal-style characteristics. Both mantels are similar and appear to be original to the house. The form and proportions of the mantels, their primitive stop-fluted pilasters on each side, and the denticulated cornice, are similar to transitional mantels found in other Dinwiddie County houses dating from the turn of the nineteenth century.²

Originally, there were exterior brick chimneys at both of the gable ends of the house. Only the chimney on the west end survives. This chimney also has a transitional form that exhibits both Georgian and Federal-style characteristics. Its Georgian characteristics include its two sets of weatherings. The lower set is tiled or covered with bricks with their flat faces slanted to form a smooth, weather-resistant surface. The upper set of weatherings are corbelled, or stepped, and are more characteristic of the Federal style. The chimney stack, however, is set well away from the roof ridge, exemplifying an earlier, Georgian-style method of construction. The original sections of the foundation and the west end chimney are constructed of three-course American bond. According to descendants of the family that lived in the house in the 1870s, the new residents found an old brick kiln on the property. This may indicate that bricks for Tudor Hall were made on the site.

A sloped scar is found on the north and south faces of the chimney on the west end of Tudor Hall. This scar appears to be indicative of a missing building feature. Comparative analysis with other structures in the county of comparable appearance and vintage shows two possibilities, either a pair of shed-roofed closets or a porch. Based on the absence of corroborating foundation evidence, the porch seems to be the more likely feature.³

Between 1851 and 1857, a major renovation was undertaken on the house. This included a one-bay addition on the east end of the structure, extending and enlarging the east room. The original end wall was removed, and a new partition wall was constructed to create a center hall. Tudor Hall's original stair was removed from the east wall of the west parlor to the newly constructed center hall. A handsome Greek Revival-style stair was constructed there, with a molded handrail and elegantly turned, tapered balusters. However, the original stair from the

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west bedroom to the attic was retained. The interior woodwork in the center hall and the rooms on the east side of the center hall on both the first and second floors was refurbished in the Greek Revival style. A Greek Revival-style mantel was installed in the east bedroom on the second floor, but the original mantel was retained in the west bedroom. The original interior woodwork was retained, including baseboards, chair rails, and door and window architraves, in rooms on the west side of the hall on both the first and second floors and in the attic.

On the exterior, Greek Revival-style entrance porches were constructed on the front and rear elevations of the house. The original nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows on the first-floor and nine-over-six sash windows on the second floor were replaced with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on both floors. The new windows had larger panes of glass that had the effect of updating the exterior appearance of the house and matched the wider and taller proportions of the new Greek Revival-style woodwork inside. Many of the original six-panel, Federal-style doors were replaced with four-panel, Greek Revival-style doors at this time. The front and rear entrances to the house were moved a few feet to the east to line up with the center of the new hall, and new Greek Revival-style entrance doorways were constructed, complete with wide four-panel doors, transoms, and sidelights. Joseph Boisseau also dismantled and removed the chimney on the east end of the house, replacing it with one that is flush with the facade and has the chimney breast projecting into the interior.

It is possible that the kitchen was moved from a separate building to the basement of the house at this time and a wood dining room floor was installed. Iron stoves were readily available during the 1850s from iron foundries in Petersburg and Richmond, and quickly became popular because of their convenience and the reduced chance of fire.⁴

During the late 1800s and throughout the early to mid-1900s changes were made to Tudor Hall. Sometime in the late 1800s, the windows in the rooms on the west side of the hall were replaced. Most of the windows in the basement appear to have been replaced at the same time. It is possible that only the windows on the east side of the house were replaced during the 1851-1857 renovation, and that the original windows in the rooms on the west side of the house were left in place. Then, about 1870, the original windows were probably replaced due to decay and damage. The original partition wall between the two rooms of the basement was removed during the late 1900s, but the basement was still used as a dining-family room. Closets were installed in several spaces, and extensive repairs were made to the exterior. A small bathroom addition was added onto the back porch, necessitating widening of the porch deck and roof, removal of siding, and the installation of a new doorway. In 1953, a concrete floor was put in the basement. Other alterations about this time included replacing most of the exterior siding with new boards of comparable size and profile as the original beaded clapboards. Basement remodeling included the

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installation of a modern kitchen in the west room, new ceiling and floor finishes, and the installation of a motorized chair lift.⁵

Pamplin Historical Park has restored Tudor Hall to its appearance in 1864-1865, eliminating all of the changes made after this time. This work, done in 1995, was supervised by the firm of Farmer, Puckett, Warner Architects of Charlottesville and was based upon extensive research and plans drawn by John Milner Associates, Inc., of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Since the original roof was no longer present, the current wood shingle roof was put in place at this time. The placement of exhibits in its rooms allows visitors the unique opportunity to see how the house was used by both civilians as their residence and by Confederate officers as a military headquarters. Rooms on the east side of the home are furnished as they might have looked in the spring of 1864 when Joseph and Ann Boisseau lived there. The rooms on the west side appear as they would have when used by Brigadier General Samuel McGowan and his staff officers during the winter of 1864-1865.

In addition to the main house, the plantation includes two contributing sites and two contributing structures. The first site is a family cemetery, which is currently surrounded by simple stone blocks and contains the remains of Martha E.T. Jones and her infant twins (all of whom died in 1840) in one grave covered with a small brick foundation/vault. The foundation still remains, but the tombstone and remains were moved to Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg. There are also three unidentified graves consisting of a row of regularly spaced pits aligned on a north/south axis.⁶ The original gate to the cemetery is in Pamplin Historical Park's architectural salvage collection.

Archaeological investigations in 1995 by John Milner Associates, Inc. and in 1997 by CHRS Archaeology, Architecture and Preservation Services at a site identified as 44DW284 also revealed the location of twenty outbuildings (including the 1850s kitchen) through post hole placement and concentrations of architectural elements, the 1810 builder's trench and over 2000 artifacts which helped to explain some of the uses of the outbuildings. Additionally artifacts providing a link to the Civil War occupation were found including Minie balls, bullets, etc.⁷ The other contributing site, 44DW207, is on the west side of Duncan Road, near Tudor Hall. The cluster of artifacts recovered measured approximately 60 feet by 40 feet, and included slate fragments, nails, brick fragments, 19th-century bottle glass, and 19th-century fragments. It is believed this assemblage represents the remains of an outbuilding associated with Tudor Hall, possibly a slave quarter. The archaeological work was conducted for the Virginia Department of Transportation by Virginia Commonwealth University in 1994.

The two contributing structures include a stone-lined well to the west of the house, and the Tudor Hall Drive. The modern gravel drive running westward from Duncan Road to the

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front of Tudor Hall stands on the location of a lane that served the house at the time of the Civil War (and which is shown on the attached U.S. army engineer's map drawn by Nathaniel Michler in 1867 (Map of Union Siegeworks and Confederate Defenses around the City of Petersburg).

The property also contains three non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure. The first building is a Kitchen/Quarter built in 1999, side-gabled, clapboard, with a central chimney and wooden shingle roof, designed based on archaeological evidence on and the original slave quarter at the Banks Plantation. The other buildings are a pump house (1996), and a shed (1999). Both are simple side-gabled, clapboard buildings, with wood shingle roofs. The structure is a period-looking water pump, built in 2001. It is a 10-foot square wooden box with a reproduction iron pump used to hide the modern sewer access.

In a field near Tudor Hall is Pamplin Historical Park's Field Quarters Exhibit, which, contains two non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures, all of which were constructed in 2001. Both buildings are replica field slave quarters, one of which is a log hut with a wooden plank roof and a wood and clay chimney at the gable end. The other is a simple clapboard side-gabled building with a brick chimney at the gable end and a wood shingle roof. Both buildings are built on raised brick piers. The latter structure houses exhibits about slavery and the pre-War controversy concerning the expansion of slavery. The two structures are replicas of simple agricultural buildings. One is a corncrib, a simple log structure, with a wood shingle roof. The other is a chicken coop, a primitive wooden structure, with a small door for the chickens, and a steeply-pitched wood shingle roof.

Banks House Plantation
(Photographs 3 and 4)

The Banks House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Dinwiddie County. It is a typical example of an evolved house with Georgian transitional characteristics. Additions to the house were made as wealth and family size increased over time. The oldest part of the house is the story-and-a-half frame structure located at the southern end. Architectural details suggest that this building was constructed sometime between 1750 and 1760, followed shortly thereafter by a rear "shed" addition. The next building sequence occurred between 1795 and 1800 when the large, two-story frame wing was added. The final addition was made sometime around 1810 when the early portion of the house was re-sided and a small pantry was added to the shed extension. The house, which faces west, has a brick foundation and a metal roof.⁸

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The original section has one room on the first floor with a turned stair leading to a garret room on the second floor. Windows in this section are six-over-six on the ground floor and four-over-four in the garret room. It is believed that the fireplaces in this section were removed in 1800 when the two-story wing was added. The original roof on this section was likely removed during the 1800 renovation. The current metal roof was likely installed in the late 19th century. The 1800 two-story wing is a two-bay side hall plan. The hall is quite wide, which was typical of houses built in Virginia prior to 1800, and was probably used as an additional room. The windows on the main floor of this wing are nine-over-nine and six-over-nine on the second floor. The original roof on this portion of the house was covered with round-butt wood shingles and was replaced by the mid-nineteenth century. The current standing seam metal roof was likely installed in the late nineteenth century. The front entrance to the 1800 wing has an unusual Georgian-style nine-panel door. The back four-panel door is a late-nineteenth-century replacement, however, the original "HL" hinges were reused. The original "HL" hinges, box locks, and rim locks are still in place throughout the house. The stair has a fixed newel post, a fine handrail and delicate turned balusters. The mantle in the 1800 parlor shows classical detailing in the Georgian transitional style; it is better than that found in most surrounding houses. Alterations were made to the house in more recent years, most significantly the addition of aluminum siding and a modern kitchen and screened-porch addition in the 1950s. The siding obscured the transoms over the entry door, as well as hiding the original weatherboard.⁹

Landmark Preservation Associates of Charlottesville, Virginia, completed an historic structures report on the Banks House and its outbuildings in 1999. Later that year, John Milner Associates, Inc., of Alexandria, Virginia, directed the restoration and rehabilitation of the house. This included removing the aluminum siding and the addition that had been installed in the 1950s and repainting using period-appropriate colors discovered during paint analysis. A representative sample of the original building fabric removed at that time is held by Pamplin Historical Park for future reference in an architectural salvage collection. The house's entry hall and parlor were restored to their appearance in 1865 and are open to visitors. A park employee uses the remainder of the structure as a residence.

In addition to the main house the Banks plantation also includes one contributing building and one contributing structure. The building is the Banks House Kitchen/Quarter (photograph 5), which was built about 1840 or 1850 also facing west. The kitchen/quarter is a late example of brace timber framing. The foundation consists of routed "L"-shaped corner posts that are mortised and tenoned into the sills and braced with diagonal braces. The building is sided-gabled with a wood shingle roof. The windows are four-over-four sash that appear to have been salvaged from other earlier buildings. The chimney firebox was constructed of granite while the

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stack was built of brick. The kitchen/quarter is essentially two separate apartments on either side of a shared center chimney under a single roof. The chimney itself has four fireplaces, with two on each floor. The double-pen design and frame construction of the Banks House quarter is typical of Big House slave quarters built during the late antebellum period in Virginia. It is one of the few surviving slave quarters in the state.¹⁰ In 1999, John Milner Associates, Inc., of Alexandria, Virginia, directed the stabilization and restoration of the kitchen quarter to its antebellum appearance. Seventy-five to eighty-five percent of the original building fabric was retained. A representative sample of original building fabric removed during this restoration has been kept for future reference in an architectural salvage collection. The contributing structure is the Banks House well, which is marked by a depression in the ground. The brick well was destroyed in the early 1990s.

The property also contains one non-contributing building: a smokehouse built between 1900-1930, situated between the kitchen and the house, facing south. It is a simple frame structure with a front-gable, wood shingle roof, and is built on the foundation of an earlier structure. The construction technique and some of the hardware appear to be from an earlier building on which this design was based.

Hart House and Farm
(Photographs 6 and 7)

The Hart House stands on a rise immediately south of Arthur Swamp. Historically the house had some outbuildings, and a line of earthworks extended across the property during the Civil War. Around 1945 the earthworks south of the house were leveled, but there are still sections of earthworks that remain north of the house. With its open terrain the landscape around the Hart House and the house itself have maintained much of their historic integrity.

From tax records it appears that construction of the Gothic Revival-style Hart House had begun by 1861, as the total value of the land and buildings was then \$800. The Hart House was a frame structure that faced southwest and was a story and a half over a basement. Both the first floor and the basement had four rooms. According to the last owner of this property the interior of the half-story remained unfinished until he completed work on it in the 1950s.

The exterior of the Hart house has plain unbeaded weatherboard with a wood shingle roof. The shaped and sawnwork trim around the eaves is typical of Gothic Revival ornamentation. The corbelled chimney has been embellished with dentils and the gable ends of the house have sawn verge boards and turned finials. The foundation of the house prior to restoration had stucco over brick, which had been scored to resemble granite blocks. In the

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1940s asbestos shingles were placed over the weatherboard, but the last owner of the property removed these. Also in the 1940s a concrete block addition was placed on the north end of the house. The windows in the house are two-over-two sash. There is a main brick hearth and flue between the two front rooms on the first floor. The stairs to the second story and the basement are steep and treacherous, and both are hidden behind doors. One of the walls separating two of the rooms in the basement was removed in the past fifty years. Evidence still remains on the basement plaster walls of decorative stenciling.¹¹

It is known that outbuildings existed on the Hart Farm by 1874 and that at that time they were considered to be deteriorating. However, it is uncertain at this time when they were constructed and what stood on the property. When the most recent owner of the property purchased the farm in 1950 no original outbuildings remained. Modern outbuildings including a garage, three sheds, an aviary and a barn were intact on the land when the Pamplin Foundation purchased the property.

In 2000, Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, Architects, of Richmond, Virginia, restored the exterior of the Hart House based upon recommendations by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and a structural report by Dunbar, Milby, Williams, Pittman & Vaughan. Paint analysis done at this time showed the original exterior treatment was unpainted weatherboard. The stucco was removed from the brick foundation at this time and the modern concrete addition was removed, as were the modern outbuildings on the property. The interior of the Hart House has not yet been rehabilitated. A representative sample of the *original building fabric removed* during the exterior restoration is stored for future reference in an architectural salvage collection.

In addition to the main house, the farm includes four contributing structures and two contributing sites. The structures include three capped wells surrounding the Hart House, and the Hart House lane. The modern gravel drive running northwestward from Duncan Road to the front of the Hart House stands on the location of a lane that served the house at the time of the Civil War and which is shown on the attached 1867 Michler map.

The sites were investigated by Virginia Commonwealth University for VDOT in 1994. The site designated as 44DW205 is believed to be a temporary site likely from the Civil War. No sub-surface features were discovered during Phase II investigations, and the artifact assemblage was mixed, but did include brick, clay and nails which could have been left from the construction of winter huts by Brigadier General William MacRae's North Carolina troops. Today the site is covered with grass and it is unlikely to provide additional information.

The other site is identified as 44DW206, an artillery redan called the Six Gun Battery. Aerial photographs taken by VDOT show the stains of the ramparts, ditch and glacis. Archaeological excavation revealed a Confederate trash pit, roughly oblong 5.1 feet northwest-

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southeast and 4.3 feet northeast-southwest with gently sloping sides and a depth of .75 feet in the center. Two copper percussion caps and black bottle fragments were found confirming the Civil War association. Another feature discovered is the ditch of the battery estimated to be about 20 feet across and 10 feet deep; it curves completely around the exterior of the ramparts. The rampart is estimated to have been 15 feet high, 20 feet thick at the base and 175 feet long. The rampart was pushed into the ditch around 1934.¹²

Harmon House Site

The site on which the Harmon House once stood is now an empty open field between Duncan Road (Route 670) and Route 1. Archaeological investigations for VDOT took place on the property in 1994, and revealed the possible evidence of a slave quarter. At the time of the investigations a more modern house, built either ca. 1881-1885, or ca. 1914-1925 stood on the site of the Harmon House. Since that time the house has been removed. It is believed that the Harmon House was a simple frame structure, although further archaeological investigations would provide more detailed information on the house itself.¹³

Battlefield and Earthworks

The Battlefield (Photograph 8) at Pamplin Historical Park was the site of three separate engagements, September 30 through October 2, 1864, March 25, 1865 and April 2, 1865. These three battles raged over much of the land that today is preserved as Pamplin Historical Park. By April 2, 1865, the battlefield looked much different than that same land appears today. When Confederate troops began erecting their earthwork fortifications across the Boisseau and Hart farms, they also began cutting down the trees in the area. They used the trees for firewood and in the construction of the earthworks and the men's winter huts. By felling the trees, the Confederates gave themselves a clear field of fire in front of their trenches for their rifle-muskets and cannon. Virtually every tree within a mile of the fortifications was cut; only a few pines in nearby swamps were left standing. Union forces added to the devastation of the landscape as they constructed their own earthworks about one mile distant from the main Confederate line. The two armies left a few stumps here and there, but for the most part, the men felled the trees as close to the ground as possible. Thus, the area between the opposing lines of earthworks was almost completely cleared of all vegetation except for grass and perhaps a few bushes.

Time and the elements have had an effect on the surviving earthworks (photographs 9 and 10). All of the log revetments have long since rotted away or been removed. Erosion has reduced

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the height of the parapets from a few inches to nearly a foot and has filled in the ditch, or moat, so that it isn't as deep as it was in 1865. Timbering operations in the early 1900s resulted in the cutting of several small gaps through the earthworks. Despite these changes, the fortifications are extremely well preserved and clearly recognizable, even to the presence in places of a firing step, or banquette.

At one point of high ground within the park is an artillery redan, a work with two faces, which form a salient angle along a line of earthworks. This redan was probably constructed where it is because the ground in front of it is somewhat inaccessible and because its site is elevated over much of the surrounding ground. A portion of another artillery position survives to the northeast of this redan. This site appears to have been a redoubt in which two cannon were placed. Redoubts were roughly rectangular in shape and, like redans, protruded from the main line of earthworks.

At another point on the park's earthworks is a gap protected by a traverse. The gap, or "narrow opening," was left in the line so that wagons could pass through the works and bring in logs for use in constructing winter quarters or for firewood. A traverse, or mound of earth which was erected to help protect this opening, is still visible.

The Confederate soldiers constructed various types of obstructions in front of their earthworks to slow any attacking infantry formations. These included at least two and perhaps three lines of abatis, a line of fraise, and sinks or latrines between the two lines of abatis. None of these features remain.

In order to help visitors obtain a better understanding of what the physical landscape would have looked like Pamplin Historical Park constructed an earthworks exhibit a short distance from the original earthworks. This non-contributing structure is 180 feet long and is constructed of concrete. It includes an artillery platform, infantry firing step, ditch (or moat), and reproduction obstructions (abatis, fraise, and chevaux-de-frise).

Along the streambed known as Arthur's Swamp are two unusual features—the remains of earthen dams, two of several constructed by Confederate soldiers along the lines southwest of Petersburg. These dams created an inundation, or collection of water, across Arthur's Swamp. It was hoped that, by flooding the area and preventing enemy soldiers from passing through it, fewer troops would be needed to hold that portion of the earthworks. The survival of Confederate dams, such as these, is rare (photograph 11). No evidence exists that the two dams constructed across a branch of Arthur's Swamp by the Confederates actually created inundations, or ponds. It appears that a relatively dry winter and spring resulted in a drying up of the branch. The dams themselves might have appeared odd as Union troops moved past them on the morning of April 2, 1865.

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Following the picket post fight of March 25, 1865, General Samuel McGowan's South Carolinians threw up a second line of rifle pits some 200-300 yards in front of their main trench line. These pits were about ten feet apart. In some instances, a shallow trench connected two or three pits. Erosion has filled in all of the pits and the trenches that connected some of them, but otherwise, the picket posts have changed little since the end of the war, and 38 distinct holes are visible today (photograph 12).

A short distance behind the Confederate earthworks, the soldiers built their winter quarters. For the most part, these were log huts about 10' x 12' or smaller. The South Carolinians of McGowan's Brigade probably constructed between 350-400 of these huts during the winter of 1864-1865. North Carolinians of General William MacRae's Brigade would have built a similar number of winter quarters along Duncan Road near the Hart House. All of these huts were visible from Union lines, and some fighting occurred in the camps after the initial assaults overran the earthworks. Relatively flat areas near these winter quarters that had been agricultural fields before the fall of 1864 became drill and parade grounds for the soldiers. None of the Confederate winter quarters survive, undoubtedly being torn down shortly after the end of the war for their wood.

Despite there not being physical remains of the winter huts above ground, archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of McGowan's Winter Huts. In 1995 Browning & Associates, LTD excavated an area that had been a part of a complex of winter quarters. This phase III work uncovered three sunken winter hut sites, the first of their kind excavated in Virginia. The first hut is a rectangular 10' x 12' foundation hole with a centrally placed end chimney and a probable doorway in the southwest corner. There is an internal platform, and three stake holes probably for roof support. Hut 2 is a rectangular 6.5' x 8' hole with an offset end chimney and no evidence of a doorway. There are a series of stake holes around the edges. A South Carolina button was found in this hut. Hut 3 is a partial hut and measures 6.6' x 6.4' with an offset exterior end chimney and no evidence of internal roof supports. In addition several trash pits were discovered near the winter huts. A number of related artifacts were identified, including the soles of a pair of Brogan shoes. Other hut sites throughout the area remain to be discovered and excavated. Two of these winter hut sites can be seen today near the beginning of the battlefield trail. They are noticeable as slight rounded mounds of earth, backfilled with sand to protect their features for future investigations.

To help interpret the occupation of the area by Confederate soldiers and the life of those men during the winter of 1864-1865, Pamplin Historical Park built three replica log huts (non-contributing) like those used during the Civil War. These winter huts were carefully constructed based upon archaeological excavations of hut sites elsewhere on the property and upon

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descriptions provided by soldiers in their letters, diaries, and memoirs. They consist primarily of log walls, chinked with mud, and brick or barrel chimneys.

Three historic houses—Tudor Hall, the Banks House, and the Hart House—were a part of The Breakthrough battlefield. Each of these structures would have had several supporting outbuildings near them, and all had fences that helped indicate property boundaries or formed enclosures for animals. At least five slave quarters were located on the Boisseau property. During the winter of 1864-1865, most of the outbuildings, slave cabins, and fences fell prey to the hunger for wood and were gone by the time of The Breakthrough. All three houses have had their exteriors restored to their appearance in 1864-1865.

Despite the changes that have occurred in the past 138 years, the veterans of The Breakthrough undoubtedly would recognize most of the surviving elements of the battlefield, especially the earthworks and houses. Selected clearings of the forest in front of the Confederate earthworks help recall the appearance and feeling of that bloody landscape.

Park Buildings

Pamplin Historical Park has built facilities throughout the park to interpret the events that took place and preserve the resources within its boundaries. These include six non-contributing buildings, four non-contributing structures, and one non-contributing object. Also within these areas there are two contributing archaeological sites.

Pamplin Historical Park's 7000-square-foot Battlefield Center (photograph 13) was completed in 1994. Designed by John G. Lewis, AIA, Associated Architects of Richmond, it has won awards from the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects and the Virginia Chapter of the American Concrete Institute. This unique design uses contours that mimic the alignment of the earthworks preserved on the site, through the use of poured-in-place concrete. Pamplin Park's Battlefield Center includes not only traditional exhibits of artifacts but also a theater presentation, a state-of-the-art fiber optics battlefield map, and high-tech interactive computer touch-screen programs to tell the story of the Petersburg Campaign and of the April 2, 1865, breakthrough.

Behind the Battlefield center is a non-contributing structure: The Education Pavilion, completed in 2003, it is a simple open sided wood frame building, with an asphalt roof, and enclosed washrooms. It has picnic tables for school groups.

The National Museum of the Civil War Soldier (photograph 14) was constructed in 1999 and is a non-contributing building. It has a central dome, and two wings, with a brick façade, a flat roof, and granite Doric columns at the entrance. This 25,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art

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facility tells the story of the three million men who served in the Union and Confederate armies during the American Civil War. The building includes a Museum Store, the Hardtack & Coffee Café, and offices. There is one non-contributing building, one non-contributing structure, one non-contributing object, and one contributing archaeological site located near the museum. The building is the Interpretive Equipment Shed a small front gabled, wooden building with an asphalt roof, on a concrete foundation near the south end of the Museum, which holds various pieces of reproduction clothing and equipment used in interpretive demonstrations. The structure is a Gazebo, a six-sided structure, with a circular metal roof, which is a visitor information center in front of the museum. The object is a bronze sculpture by the entrance plaza for the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier titled "The Soldiers' Bivouac." It was done by Ron Tunison, the nation's premier sculptor of Civil War subjects and depicts two soldiers having a hurried meal.

The contributing site is identified as 44DW283, which was investigated in 1995 by John Milner Associates. No subsurface features were discovered during the excavation. Phase I investigations revealed a small assemblage of domestic stoneware, and bottle fragments. Based on the artifact assemblage it was concluded that the site was a possible trash deposit or military facility.

The Operations Building was built in 1999. This front gabled building, with two side gables on the rear, is constructed of stone on three facades, and metal on the north facade with an asphalt shingle roof. It includes office space, conference and training rooms, a staff break room, storage, a carpentry shop, and the park's library. Behind the operations building is a non-contributing structure called the Pole Barn. This is a simple wood frame structure with a tin roof and saltbox-shaped front gable. This structure has a small concrete storage room in the center with one door and no windows. The contributing site is 44DW210, which was excavated by Virginia Commonwealth University for VDOT in 1994. The findings from this Phase II excavation were unclear as it revealed no subsurface features and the artifact assemblage was a mixture of 19th and 20th century objects. No military objects were found, but based on their location, and because the area has been heavily metal detected, it is possible it is a military facility.

The Park Administrative headquarters is in a former private residence that probably dates from the 1950s. This is a one-story, side-gabled brick building with an asphalt shingle roof, connected to a brick, two-story, two-car garage with space above. The structure was rehabilitated in 1995 to serve as the administrative offices of the park. Located near the administrative building are two non-contributing structures. The first is the Powder magazine, a front gabled wooden shed with a tin roof, and barn-like doors, which provides storage for the gunpowder used

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in interpretative demonstrations. The second is the Old Logging Roadway. Timbering operations in the 1930s resulted in the construction of access roads for hauling logs from sites east and west of Duncan Road. Some of these roads passed through cuts made in the earthworks. Depressions where these roads existed can still be seen, although erosion had obscured them. The remnants of one logging road are located immediately south of the park administrative headquarters, running from Duncan Road toward the earthworks.

Non-Park Buildings

Within the boundaries of the district are three non-contributing buildings two of which are residences and one of which is a clubhouse. There is also one contributing site located near the clubhouse property. The residences are at 6507 and 6513 Duncan Road. The house at 6507 is a one-and-a-half-story, side gabled, frame building with two wings and an asphalt shingle roof. The largest wing has a central door, flanked by two bays on each side, and two dormers. The small wing has two bays. The house at 6513 Duncan Road is a one-story, gable-roofed, ranch-style brick house with an asphalt shingle roof. Both houses were constructed ca. 1950. The S.T. Gerow Ruritan Club House is at 6501 Duncan Road. It is a ca. 1930 rustic-style building made of logs with an asphalt roof. The contributing site is identified as 44DW209, and was investigated by Virginia Commonwealth University for VDOT in 1994. The findings from this excavation, as at 44DW210 were unclear as it revealed no subsurface features and the artifact assemblage was a mixture of 19th and 20th century objects. No military objects were found, but based on its location, and because the area has been heavily metal detected, it is possible it is a military facility.

Summary

The Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield contains diverse elements—a Civil War battlefield that saw three battles, Confederate earthworks (including picket posts and two dams), four historic buildings, a family cemetery, archaeological sites, and non-contributing buildings and structures. The historic buildings, though owned by different families, all played a role in the Breakthrough Battle of April 2, 1865. Some of the property owned by Pamplin Historical Park is non-contiguous, and there are several “in-holdings” (modern buildings). Because of these two factors and because the elements owned by the park all relate together, this nomination is for a historic district rather than an individual historic site.

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Endnotes for Section 7

¹John Milner Associates, Inc., "Historic Structure Report for Tudor Hall, Dinwiddie County, Virginia," Volume I, "Historical Background and Evaluation," Prepared for Pamplin Park Civil War Site, 1995, pp. II-3, II-10.

²Ibid., p. III-14.

³Ibid., pp. III-14 through III-16.

⁴Ibid., p. III-16.

⁵Ibid., pp. III-16 through III-17.

⁶Basalik, Kenneth J., "Archaeological Investigations at Tudor Hall," for Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, December 1997, p.54.

⁷Ibid., p. 34.

⁸Don Swofford, AIA, and Dan Pezzoni, "Banks House Historic Structures Report," for Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, March 31, 1999, p. 45.

⁹Ibid., pp. 38-45.

¹⁰Swofford and Pezzoni, "Banks House Historic Structures Report," pp. 50-52.

¹¹Luke H. Boyd, "Phase 2 Architectural and Historical Significance Evaluation of the Hart house (VDHR 26-163) in Dinwiddie County, Virginia," Prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation, 1993, pp 7-12.

¹²L. Daniel Mouer, Douglas C. McLearn, R. Taft Kiser, Christopher P. Egghart, Luke H. Boyd, and Beverly J. Binns, "Duncan Road, An Evaluation of Archaeological Sites Along Route 670 (Duncan Road) in Dinwiddie County, Va.," (Richmond: Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center, 1994), pp.40-60.

¹³Slave Schedules, 1860 Census, Dinwiddie County; Ibid., pp.70-80.

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Historical Background

During its first three years, the Civil War remained somewhat remote for the residents of northern Dinwiddie County. No enemy soldiers threatened the county and the City of Petersburg until the summer of 1864. Union armies led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant closed in on the Confederate capital that June. Unable to defeat General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in open battle, Grant decided to capture Petersburg. Many of the roads and railroads that brought badly needed supplies into Richmond passed through Petersburg. If the Federals could take the city, Lee would be forced to abandon Richmond. The initial Union attack in June failed, and Grant was forced to conduct siege operations. Over the next several months, his men gradually stretched their entrenchments farther and farther to the west, cutting off several supply routes. This resulted in a series of battles and engagements known collectively as the Petersburg Campaign (VDHR 123-5026). Three separate battles in this campaign occurred on the land that is now Pamplin Historical Park.

The first of those battles occurred in the fall of 1864 on the Hart Farm, the area of land bounded by Duncan Road to the west, the abandoned railroad grade to the east and Arthur's Swamp to the north. Confederate soldiers began digging earthwork entrenchments in the area to prevent Union troops from capturing the Petersburg and Boydton Plank Road and the South Side Railroad, two vital supply links for General Robert E. Lee's army at Petersburg. On September 30, the opening phases of the Battle of Peebles' Farm (September 30-October 2) occurred just southeast of the Hart Farm. Two white divisions of the Ninth Army Corps participated in this battle, leaving the corps' division of United States Colored Troops to hold the trenches near Petersburg. Two days later, Union forces attacked the fortifications that ran across the farm but were repulsed by a combined Confederate force of infantrymen, cavalrymen, and artillerymen. In the three days of fighting, the Confederates won a tactical victory but lost territory they could not afford to give up. The battle was significant as Grant's army had again extended its lines closer to the two remaining Confederate supply lines, and thus was closer at his attempt to cut the transport of supplies into Richmond. Following the battle, soldiers of Brigadier General John J. Archer's brigade of Major General Henry Heth's division, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, occupied the trenches at the Hart Farm, tearing down the old earthworks and constructing new ones. Brigadier General William MacRae's North Carolina brigade of Heth's division replaced Archer's men within a few weeks and had their winter camp on the farm until the final days of the Petersburg Campaign.¹⁴

Brigadier General James H. Lane's North Carolina Brigade established its winter camp

near the Banks House and occupied the trenches from a point near the house in a northeast direction to near Battery No. 45 about two miles away (at the intersection of what is now Route 142 and Fort Lee Road in the City of Petersburg). Lane apparently made no attempt to use the house as his headquarters. According to a Confederate artillery officer, he had Christmas dinner in the Banks House in 1864. An artillery battery commander wrote to his mother in early 1865 and told her that Margaret Banks took in women who came to Petersburg to visit soldiers stationed in the area. She may have rented rooms or simply opened her home as a courtesy.

This seemingly insignificant fighting on March 25 had important ramifications. Not only were the new Confederate picket posts much weaker than the ones captured by the Sixth Corps, but also they were substantially closer to the main Confederate works. Union troops quickly reversed the old picket line and used it for their own advanced posts. This gave them a tactical advantage for future operations and a means of gathering intelligence. They were now only about half a mile from the Confederate breastworks. One Union staff officer offered this assessment of the situation: "The advanced positions thus gained were of incalculable advantage. From them all the intervening ground to the enemy's main line could be closely scanned, as well as his works themselves, and room was afforded to form an attacking column in front of our works and within striking distance of the enemy's." When Union officers observed the Confederate works and topography in their front, they picked this area as the most vulnerable for a major assault.

Grant launched his final offensive of the Petersburg Campaign in late March. He sent Major General Philip H. Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, supported by the Second and Fifth Army Corps, westward to cut the Boydton Plank Road and South Side Rail Road. To replace the infantrymen of the two latter corps near Hatcher's Run, Grant ordered Major General Edward O. C. Ord to bring south of the James River portions of his Army of the James. Ord placed three divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps in the trenches and supported them with one division from the all-black Twenty-fifth Corps.

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After the Union victory at Five Forks on April 1 opened the way toward the South Side Railroad Grant knew that it was only a matter of time before Petersburg fell, so he ordered Meade to make "a general assault along the lines" on the morning of April 2.¹⁷ The target of this attack was the area made vulnerable during the fighting on March 25, 1865. This is the portion of the Confederate lines on what is now Pamplin Historical Park, extending across the length of preserved earthworks on the district and those, which would have existed on the Hart Farm. Once the battle commenced, fighting continued over the entirety of the property including that located near the Hart House and Tudor Hall. The Banks House also held a significant role on April 2nd as it was used as the headquarters for Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant.

The portion of the Confederate line targeted by Wright was manned by the troops of Wilcox and Heth's divisions of Hill's Corps, two brigades and a portion of another, perhaps as many as 2,800, generally spaced five to ten feet apart.¹⁸

Wright's attack was planned to begin at precisely 4:00 a. m. on the morning of April 2, but it was postponed until 4:40 when there was some daylight. His fourteen thousand men, with fixed bayonets and uncapped muskets, moved forward across the open ground to their front. Once the Union rushed the works the Confederates could not hold them back, and within minutes the Federals were on top of the parapets and entering the works.¹⁹

By 5 a. m., the troops of the Sixth Corps had breached the Confederate defenses on the Boisseau farm at Tudor Hall and had either captured the defenders or scattered them in disorder. In several instances, the Union troops turned the recently captured Confederate cannon upon the fleeing Confederates. A few men in gray fought briefly in the huts of McGowan's winter quarters but had to retreat toward Petersburg. With Thomas's Brigade, Lane's soldiers fought a delaying action as they fell back toward the city. Gradually, the Federals drove them from their old winter quarters and back toward Fort Gregg (currently in the City of Petersburg at the northeast corner of Route 142 and Route 319) and Fort Whitworth (on the grounds of the Central State Hospital in Petersburg at the southeast corner of Route 319 and Accomac Street) both nearly two miles away. During the afternoon, troops of the Twenty-fourth Corps attacked and captured the two Confederate forts. A division of United States Colored Troops from the Twenty-fifth Corps may have marched past the Confederate trenches at the Boisseau farm as they moved into a position to support the assault on Fort Gregg.²⁰

The Sixth Corps losses on April 2 totaled 1,081 men—123 killed, 899 wounded, and 59 missing. There are no accurate figures for Confederate losses that day. The regiments that faced the Sixth Corps lost at least 19 men killed, 27 wounded, and 1,022 captured. At least twenty-four Union officers and enlisted men won the Medal of Honor for their part in The Breakthrough.²¹

By nightfall on April 2, 1865, the outer defenses of Petersburg had been breached, and all

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Thus, the fighting that occurred at what is now Pamplin Historical Park was a critical moment in the American Civil War. When Horatio Wright's men broke through the lines held by the troops of James Lane, the fate of the cities of Petersburg and Richmond was sealed. One week later, Lee met Grant in Wilmer McLean's house at Appomattox Court House and formally surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Because of its pivotal role in the Petersburg Campaign and the Civil War the events that occurred at Pamplin Historical Park make it nationally significant under Criterion A.

Approximately 1,700 linear yards of the earthworks constructed by Confederate soldiers during the fall and winter of 1864 are preserved at Pamplin Historical Park. Men of Brigadier General Samuel McGowan's South Carolina Brigade built most of these fortifications, beginning in October 1864, using techniques outlined in military manuals of the period. McGowan's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant James Fitz James Caldwell recalled that duty:

...For nearly two months, a detail, varying from two hundred to three hundred and fifty men, was constantly at work here, except on Sunday, from eight o'clock A. M., to four P. M. These works were constructed according to rule--with a ditch in front of six feet depth and eight feet width, whence all the earth for the embankment was thrown; with an embankment of six feet height, twelve feet base, and four feet terreplein; with a strong, neat revetment, and a banquette tread. These works would conceal troops marching behind them, would afford perfect protection from small arms and ordinary field artillery fire, and they could scarcely be stormed, on account of the ditch and the brush abatis in front. This was hard work; for we had to walk at least two miles over ground almost always either shoe-deep in mud or frozen hard and rough, and we had to dig up earth frequently frozen to the depth of a foot, and at other times running streams of water....Each man's turn came every third or fourth day, for this work.²³

In addition to the main line of fortifications, the South Carolinians constructed a picket line. Lieutenant Caldwell, described the latter: "The picket line ran about parallel with our works, and on an average of five hundred yards from them. In some places, this line had regular

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entrenchments, but, as a rule, we had only strong rifle pits. The pits were about ten paces apart."²⁴

The earthworks at Pamplin Historical Park are in excellent shape and are considered by some experts to be among the best-preserved fortifications in the country. They include the earthworks themselves, the remains of 38 rifle pits (in several instances three are connected with communication trenches) and two dams. The construction and significance of these earthworks, dams and picket posts along with the associated battlefield make the district eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Tudor Hall

Tudor Hall Plantation was owned originally by William Boisseau, who was born in the 1780s. He married Athaliah Keziah Wright Goodwyn in 1808, and they had seven children. From 1830 until his death, William Boisseau prospered at Tudor Hall. His farm represented a largely self-supporting, self-contained economy and lifestyle. From the 100 acres originally purchased in 1810, William gradually expanded his holdings at Tudor Hall until the farm totaled 594 acres. In addition to his duties as a tobacco farmer, Boisseau worked as a tobacco inspector at Moore's Warehouse in Petersburg. He had held this or a similar position since at least 1820. Tobacco inspectors occupied an important place in Dinwiddie and Petersburg society. That Boisseau was respected by his neighbors and peers is shown in his obituary, which appeared in the American Constitution: "He died as he lived, an honest man, the noblest work of God."²⁵

Athaliah Boisseau inherited her husband's property after his death. Their son, Joseph, began running Tudor Hall Plantation during the 1840s. She deeded portions of the farm to several of her children, reducing it in size to about 240 acres. By 1850, Athaliah had moved from the house to live with her son-in-law Robert H. Jones. Joseph Boisseau stopped growing tobacco and began practicing diversified agriculture. He grew wheat, corn, oats, peas and beans, and potatoes. Boisseau married Ann Jane Clarke in 1842. Tudor Hall continued to prosper under their ownership, and that prosperity led Boisseau to renovate the house in the 1850s. The Civil War ended the family's occupation (and ultimately their ownership) of Tudor Hall. Confederate troops established winter quarters in the area and constructed earthwork fortifications on the farm in 1864. Joseph and Ann Boisseau moved out and returned at an as yet unknown time after the end of the war. They remained at Tudor Hall for about four years.²⁶

On June 22, 1869, Joseph and Ann Boisseau sold the Tudor Hall tract to Asahel H. Gerow of Orange County, New York, for \$3,950.²⁷ The Tudor Hall tract remained in the Gerow family for the next three generations until 1994. On January 7, 1992, the Pamplin Foundation

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purchased from Lilla Gerow Diehl 103 acres east of Duncan Road. This transaction also gave the Pamplins the right of first refusal on an adjoining tract that included Tudor Hall. In 1994, the Co-Executors of the Estate of Lilla Gerow Diehl, Edward Townsend Diehl and Clark M. Wood, conveyed the remaining acreage of the Tudor Hall property, including the house, to the Pamplin Foundation of Portland, Oregon. Robert Boisseau Pamplin, was born in Dinwiddie County and is a direct descendant of the Boisseau family. His grandmother was the granddaughter of William Boisseau, who built Tudor Hall.²⁸

The architecture of Tudor Hall embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style and the house has maintained its historic integrity. The oldest part of Tudor Hall was completed by 1812. The architectural style was Federal but it was significantly remodeled by Joseph G. Boisseau between 1851 and 1857 in the Greek Revival style.

The Banks House

The house itself is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Dinwiddie County. It is a typical example of a Virginia house that has grown and evolved as wealth and family size increased. The first documented owner of the property was Robert Lanier, who had it as early as 1815. Lanier's holding totaled 331 acres, and he is believed to have grown tobacco. He was married to a member of the Pegram family, which was prominent in the county during the antebellum years.²⁹

In 1839, Thomas Banks purchased the property from Lanier. Banks was from Ayrshire, Scotland, and had moved with his family to Petersburg in the 1820s. Little is known about Thomas' family. His wife, Margaret R. Banks, was born about 1789; they had a son, John R. Banks, who had been born in Scotland.³⁰

Thomas Banks may have grown tobacco for a time, but there are no records to substantiate this. In 1840, he owned twelve slaves (perhaps purchased with the property), but by 1850 that number had dropped to four, all of them between the ages of 40 and 70. The census for the latter year showed that he was operating the property as a market farm. He was growing Indian corn, oats, wheat, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes. These items were helping to supply the need for fresh produce in nearby Petersburg. Also by 1850, the size of the property had been reduced to 231 acres. There are no records to explain the reduction. Banks called his farm "Wakefield." This name probably came from the popular novel by Oliver Goldsmith, The Vicar of Wakefield.³¹

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John R. Banks joined a local home guard unit that became Company B, 3rd Virginia Battalion Reserves. Unfortunately, his enlistment date is not known and little is known about his military service. The only surviving record states that, in March 1865, he was detailed from his company for unspecified reasons. His battalion sometimes performed guard duty at various points in Petersburg. No record of his capture or parole at the end of the war exists. It seems likely that, with the Breakthrough on April 2, he simply went home instead of accompanying the Confederate army as it evacuated the city and marched toward Appomattox Court House.³³

The most significant activity at the Banks House during the war occurred on the morning of April 2, 1865, when it became the headquarters of Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant. We do not know precisely when he and his staff reached the house, but they were there at 10:45a.m. at which time Grant dictated telegrams announcing that the Confederate earthworks along the Boydton Plank Road had all been captured by Union troops. On the night of April 1, Grant and his staff were at Dabney's Mill. They left that point some time after the Breakthrough and rode toward Petersburg. A staff officer recalled that they crossed the Confederate earthworks captured by the Sixth Corps, which may indicate that the party rode up Duncan Road. After meeting with Major General George G. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, at the Harmon House, Grant and his staff moved closer to Petersburg and reached the Banks House.³⁴ Lieutenant Colonel Horace Porter, one of Grant's aides-de-camp, described it as "a farm-house, which stood on a knoll." From this point, Grant had a good view of the Confederate earthworks surrounding Petersburg and of the detached works of Fort Gregg and Fort Whitworth.

The general dismounted in the yard and sat down at the base of a tree, where he received dispatches and wrote orders. After a time, Confederate artillerists opened fire on the group of officers and kept up the bombardment for about fifteen minutes. Members of the general's staff tried unsuccessfully for a while to persuade him to move to a safer position. Finally, Grant relented and walked around to the back of the house. He is said to have commented, "Well, they do seem to have the range on us."³⁵

While there is nothing to document the fact, it seems logical that Grant watched the attacks on Fort Gregg and Fort Whitworth from the yard of the Banks house. The success of those assaults about 3 o'clock that afternoon brought the day's fighting to an end, and Grant apparently spent the rest of the day sending orders and dispatches to his various units and back to

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his main headquarters at City Point. Grant and his staff undoubtedly spent the night at the house, although it is unlikely that he actually slept there. He got up at daylight on the morning of April 3 and learned that Petersburg had surrendered about 4:30 a.m. Colonel Porter wrote that Grant had a conference with Meade between 5 and 6 o'clock, but it is unclear if this occurred at the Banks house. About 9 a.m., Grant and his staff mounted and rode into Petersburg, where he was scheduled to meet with President Abraham Lincoln.³⁶

Like his neighbors, John Banks tried to resume farming after the war. Because he operated a market farm and had owned few slaves, it appears that he was successful in his endeavors. He may have allowed freedmen to become tenants on the farm. His own former slaves may have remained in the kitchen quarter behind the house. The 1870 census showed that Banks was still growing Indian corn, oats, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes. He had begun an apple orchard by that date as well. Margaret Banks died on August 23, 1871, and John purchased the property at an auction in November. He continued to run the produce farm until his death in 1902. His will left the property to his nephews James P. Banks and Robert Ritchie, Sr.³⁷

James Banks sold his interest, about 230 acres, to his cousin, Robert Ritchie, in 1902. Ritchie operated the property as a market farm. His son, Robert, Jr., began running the farm in the 1940s after his father's death. Family members have said that black tenant farmers assisted with the operations. Robert Ritchie, Jr., died in 1982, and his wife (Jennie), daughter (Helen Temple Baker), and son (Robert III) succeeded to ownership of the property. Robert III and Helen sold the place in 1990 to the Roslyn Farm Corporation. Pamplin Historical Park acquired the Banks house from that company in 1998.³⁸

This building is architecturally significant and shows the transition from Georgian to Federal style architecture. The presence of original HL hinges, lockboxes, and rim locks are unique and have distinctive installation throughout the house.³⁹ The Banks House is an excellent example of a Virginia evolved house and is one of the oldest surviving houses in Dinwiddie County.

Banks House Kitchen/Quarter

The kitchen/quarter building located behind the Banks house was built by Thomas Banks about 1840 or 1850. The Kitchen/Quarter is a rare example of a surviving slave quarter and is a late example of brace timber framing. It is unique in its symmetrical placement of windows and doors with a central chimney. This building is essentially two separate apartments on either side of a shared center chimney and covered with a single roof. Each side provided a living space for one slave family, with a room downstairs for living and working and a loft overhead for sleeping.

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The southern half of the duplex served as the Banks house kitchen and probably was occupied by the cook and her family. The northern half, called a "servant's hall," was likely occupied by a domestic servant. Activities here might have included washing or spinning and weaving. The double-pen design and frame construction of the Banks House quarter is typical of Big House slave quarters built during the late antebellum period in Virginia. The Banks House Kitchen/Quarter is one of the few surviving slave quarters in the state. The rarity of the building type as well as the historic integrity of its design makes the Banks House Kitchen/Quarter eligible for the National Register.⁴⁰

The Banks House and its kitchen/quarter outbuilding are located on a parcel that is separated from the rest of the Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District. However, given its relationship to the historical events that unfolded on the larger battlefield property and given its association as the headquarters of Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant during the Breakthrough the Banks House is included in the historic district as a discontinuous parcel.

The Hart House and Farm

The land known as the Hart Farm once was a part of the Boisseau family's Tudor Hall plantation. Charles H. Carr, a native of New York, bought 20 acres from Athaliah Boisseau for \$300 on March 9, 1859. The deed described this property as bounded on the north by Joseph G. Boisseau, on the south by Dr. Albert W. Boisseau, on the east by Joseph G. Boisseau, and on the west by "Dunkins" Road.⁴¹ On November 1, 1859, Carr deeded his 20 acres to his wife, Aria, for \$1.00. He did not present this document or the deed from Athaliah Boisseau to the County Court until December 10, 1860. The county tax assessor first recorded the transfer from Athaliah Boisseau to Carr in 1861. The total value of the land and buildings was placed at \$800. From this assessment, it appears that Carr had at least begun construction on a Gothic Revival cottage.⁴²

At some unknown date after Virginia joined the Confederacy on April 17, 1861, Carr joined the 83rd Regiment of the state militia. He was assigned from the militia to Company B, 41st Virginia Infantry Regiment, and enlisted as a private on April 11, 1862. He was admitted to the General Hospital at Camp Winder on June 20 with dysentery. From Camp Winder, he was transferred to the C. S. A. General Hospital at Farmville. Records of that facility showed that he suffered from typhoid fever. On July 7, Carr committed suicide, possibly shooting himself. His effects included a revolver and \$7.61. Carr's body was probably buried in the Confederate Cemetery near Lithia Springs in Cumberland County just north of Farmville.⁴³

Her husband's death without a will left Aria Carr and her two young children unable to continue operating the farm. On November 6, 1862, she entered into an agreement with John

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Hart had difficulty making ends meet once he resumed farming after the war. Ultimately he was unable to repay the entirety of the sale price to Aria Carr and through the course of several lawsuits the property was eventually sold in May 1876 to J.C. Smith who bought it for \$400.00. Smith had also purchased Dr. Albert Boisseau's 200-acre farm, adjoining the Hart/Carr

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The Hart House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Gothic Revival style of architecture.⁵⁰ As an excellent example of a rural pattern-book Gothic Revival cottage the Hart House is architecturally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register.

The Harmon House Site

Harmon could not repay some pre-war debts, and he sold his property to Emma Cardwell in September 1867 for \$520. Fifteen other people owned the property during the following 53 years. Mary L. Bowman purchased the property in 1944. By 1994, her grandson, Robert Bowman, owned the tract. On October 16, 1997, his wife, Roberta Joyce Gay Bowman, sold the site of the Harmon house (28.706 acres) to the Pamplin Foundation.⁵³

The original house was probably destroyed between either 1881-1885 or 1914-1925. A new structure built during one of those time periods stood on the original house site at the time Pamplin Historical Park acquired the property. Archaeological investigations in 1994 for the Virginia Department of Transportation before changes were made to Duncan Road indicated that a slave quarter might have stood a short distance south of the house. The 1860 census shows that Harmon owned two female slaves and rented a male slave.⁵⁴

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Archaeology

In 1992, Browning & Associates, Ltd., of Richmond, Virginia, did a survey of eleven sites designated as 44DW201 by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This work was followed up in 1995 by Phase III excavations of several of the surveyed sites. The excavations revealed the remains of three sunken Confederate winter quarters huts, one of which was incomplete. Several features associated with the hut sites may have been trash pits. These hut sites are unique for the area, as all previously recorded winter huts South of the Rappahannock had been surface occupied. Additionally, these huts are the only known sunken huts to be scientifically excavated to date, which has provided a research potential previously unexamined. Between these three huts there is a visible difference in construction styles based on individual preferences. The information gained from these investigations has greatly added to our understanding of Civil War soldier life, and it is likely that more remains exist all over the property.⁵⁵

Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center conducted work for the Virginia Department of Transportation on several sites along Duncan Road in 1994. One excavation was made at 44DW201 on the east side of the road and another on the west side that is designated at 44DW207. Both of these sites were determined to have been the remains of slave quarters that were part of the Tudor Hall Plantation. A subsequent investigation indicates that the site east of Duncan Road was a Confederate winter hut rather than a slave quarter. There is the potential for discovery of additional soldier huts and slave cabins on the site since the aforementioned excavations occurred only in limited areas of the park.

In September 1995, four archaeologists conducted investigations at Tudor Hall (44DW284). Some 1800s features and surfaces were found, and these included the original 1812 builder's trench for the house, which was preserved around the entire building. The archaeologists also discovered a stone foundation on the west side of Tudor Hall. This

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foundation is believed to have been for an addition to the house, perhaps a shed next to the chimney. The unit put in near the southeast corner of the house led the archaeologists to speculate that it was the location of an original, early 1800s door that may have led to a detached kitchen east of the house. This speculation was reinforced by the discovery of large numbers of kitchen-related artifacts. The report on these investigations makes the following recommendations: "On a broader scale, this site offers an opportunity to examine the evolution of a Petersburg family's struggles during and after the Civil War. The archaeological record preserved at this site reflects domestic life through a period of social and economic change."⁵⁶

In early 1997, Pamplin Historical Park hired Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS), of North Wales, Pennsylvania, to investigate a number of features associated with the earthworks on the park. Two suspected wells near the recreated winter camp appear to have been pits dug during the time when timber was being cut from the Gerow property. Likewise, a suspected slit trench or latrine near the artillery redan seems to have been a sawdust pit. A house site provided the most positive results. CHRS discovered a brick foundation and brick flooring in an English bond pattern and associated artifacts that date the small structure to before 1830. A possible well site nearby may also be associated with later sawmill operations rather than the antebellum period. Investigations of six rifle pits failed to uncover any artifacts but confirmed that the pits fit locations as shown in the 1867 Michler map.

In the fall of 1999, John Milner Associates conducted Phase I investigations in two areas

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around the Banks House. They found a small number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural and domestic artifacts and nothing clearly associated with the Civil War occupation of the site. Milner concluded that further investigations from these areas would not yield significant archaeological resources. However, he did note that the remainder of the property is still untested and should be investigated in the future.

From the excavations already conducted it is clear that Pamplin Historical Park has revealed significant information that has added to our understanding of Civil War soldier life, antebellum slave life and the lifestyle of antebellum planters and farmers in Dinwiddie County. While many excavations have already taken place within the district the archaeological reports all recommended further investigations. These excavations would reveal even more information about the features already discovered enabling us to better understand them. Additionally future investigations would likely reveal information about the district that has been previously undiscovered. Because of the pivotal role and national significance of Pamplin Historical Park in the Civil War this information potential is of national importance. The information potential about antebellum slave life and the lifestyle of antebellum planters and farmers in Dinwiddie County also has local and regional significance.

Pamplin Historical Park is a large and complex district that has a period of significance from 1750 to 1865. This period encompasses the dates of construction of the four historic buildings on the property, the three battles that took place on the property, and the archaeological remains that are associated with military construction and occupation. The significant dates associated with the district: September 30-October 2, 1864; March 25, 1865; and April 2, 1865 represent the dates of the three battles that took place on the property. The association with the Civil War, specifically the Petersburg Campaign makes the district nationally significant. The four historic buildings display architectural integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of their respective styles. The earthworks built by the CSA represent textbook construction and remarkable integrity. The information already obtained from the district through archaeological excavations has revealed information previously uninvestigated. This has added to our understanding of the role of the common soldier in the Civil War. Further excavations will undoubtedly reveal further information about the Civil War, Civil War soldier life, antebellum slave life, and the lifestyle of antebellum planters and farmers in Dinwiddie County.

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²Ibid., p. III-14.

³Ibid., pp. III-14 through III-16.

⁴Ibid., p. III-16.

⁵Ibid., pp. III-16 through III-17.

⁶ Basalik, Kenneth J., "Archaeological Investigations at Tudor Hall," for Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, December 1997, p.54.

⁷Ibid, p. 34.

⁸Don Swofford, AIA, and Dan Pezzoni, "Banks House Historic Structures Report," for Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, March 31, 1999, p. 45.

⁹Ibid., pp. 38-45.

¹⁰Swofford and Pezzoni, "Banks House Historic Structures Report," pp. 50-52.

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¹² L. Daniel Mouer, Douglas C. McLearen, R. Taft Kiser, Christopher P. Egghart, Luke H. Boyd, and Beverly J. Binns, "Duncan Road, An Evaluation of Archaeological Sites Along Route 670 (Duncan Road) in Dinwiddie County, Va.," (Richmond: Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center, 1994), pp.40-60.

¹³Slave Schedules, 1860 Census, Dinwiddie County; Ibid, pp.70-80.

¹⁴OR, XLII, Pt. 1, pp. 141, 344, 546-47, 565-66, 570; Pt. 3, pp. 225-26, 318-19; Richard O'Sullivan, 55th Virginia Infantry (Lynchburg, Va.: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1989), p. 80; Stuart T. Wright (comp. & ed.), The Confederate Letters of Benjamin H. Freeman (Hicksville, N. Y.: Exposition Press, 1974), p. 63.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 264-65.

¹⁶Lieutenant Edwin I. Kursheedt to Sarah Levy, December 28, 1864, Edwin I. Kursheedt Letters, Manuscripts, American Jewish Archives, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gen. James H. Lane, "History of Lane's North Carolina Brigade," Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. IX (1881), p. 357; Chamberlayne (ed.), *Ham Chamberlayne*, pp. 308, 315-16; C. M. Wilcox, "Battery Gregg—Reply to General N. H. Harris," Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. IX (1881), p. 170.

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¹⁹Edward J. Hale to James H. Lane, June 13, 1884, in James Henry Lane Papers, Auburn University Archives, Auburn, Alabama.

²⁰OR, XLVI, Pt. 1, p. 1285.

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²³J. F. J. Caldwell, The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians (Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1866; reprint edition, Dayton, Ohio: Morningside Bookshop, 1992), p. 245.

²⁴*Ibid.*, p. 252.

²⁵Milner Associates, "Historic Structure Report," Vol. I, pp. II-3 to II-12.

²⁶Ibid., pp. II-5 to II-7, II-13 to II-17.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. II-17; Lilla Gerow Diehl, "Tudor Hall and the Boisseau Family" (unpublished manuscript, 1980), pp. 85-86.

²⁸Milner Associates, "Historic Structure Report," p. II-8.

²⁹Dinwiddie County Land Books and Dinwiddie County Deed Book 2, pp. 280-81.

³⁰Population Schedule, 1840 Census, Dinwiddie County; Population, Agricultural, and Slave Schedules, 1860 Census, Dinwiddie County; C. G. Chamberlayne (ed.), Ham Chamberlayne—Virginian: Letters and Papers of an Artillery Officer in the War for Southern Independence, 1861-1865 (Richmond: Press of the Dietz Publishing Co., Publishers, 1932; reprint ed., Wilmington, N. C.: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1992), pp. 308-309.

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³²Petersburg Daily Southside Democrat, November 2, 1853; Dinwiddie County Will Book 4, pp. 311-12; Population and Slave Schedules, 1860 Census, Dinwiddie County.

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³⁴OR, XLVI, Pt. 3, pp. 447, 449, 459, 496; Horace Porter, Campaigning With Grant (Secaucus, N. J.: The Blue and Grey Press, 1984), pp. 446-47.

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- ⁴¹Dinwiddie County Deed Book 10, pp. 254-55; Dinwiddie County Court Minute Book, 1858-1863, p. 348.
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- ⁴⁵Johnson to Lobb, July 18, 1965.
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- ⁴⁷Ibid.; Johnson to Lobb, July 18, 1965.
- ⁴⁸Dinwiddie County Deed Book 13, pp. 517-18; Deed Book 14, pp. 233-34; Johnson to Lobb, July 18, 1965.
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5. 18 Easting: 279890 Northing 4118465

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for Pamplin Historical Park are shown as a dark line on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the surviving battlefield and earthwork fortifications where the Union breakthrough of the Confederate defenses of Petersburg occurred on April 2, 1865. This boundary also encompasses the core acreage of the Boisseau Farm, including their home (Tudor Hall) and the probable sites of outbuildings such as a barn, a kitchen, a dairy, privies, and slave cabins. The site of the Boisseau family cemetery is also within the boundary. The boundaries also include the Hart Farm, including the Gothic Revival Hart House. Surrounding property on Duncan Road was not included as it has lost its historic integrity. Although on a parcel separated from the larger historic district, the Banks House, its Kitchen/Quarter and the land surrounding the house have been included to make a discontiguous district. The house and land were Grant's headquarters during The

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Boundary Justification, continued

Photo List

Negatives stored: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

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VIEW OF: Banks House Kitchen/Quarter; view looking southeast
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VIEW OF: Hart House; view looking northeast
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VIEW OF: Hart House, view looking northwest
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VIEW OF: Battlefield, view looking northwest
NEG NO.: 20347
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VIEW OF: Earthworks, view looking northeast
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VIEW OF: Earthworks, view looking northwest
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VIEW OF: Dam, view looking northwest
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VIEW OF: Rifle Pit, view looking east
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VIEW OF: Battlefield Center; view looking east
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VIEW OF: National Museum of the Civil War Soldier, view looking southwest
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Petersburg
Breakthrough
Battlefield
Historic District
at Pamplin
Historical Park

Dinwiddie Co., VA

026-5013

Zone 18

UTMS

E	N
1) 281225	4119000
2) 281340	4117800
3) 280175	4116660
4) 279375	4117805
5) 279890	4118465

10' 00"

4117

4116

12' 30"

4120

4119

4118

4117

4122

